

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

No. 9.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 22.

Ottawa telegrams state that Haggert, M.P., has leased a timber limit on the Rocky Mountains, where he intends to operate a saw mill. Application will be made to the next Parliament for an act to incorporate the Saskatchewan & Peace River Railway Company, to construct a line from a point on the North Saskatchewan between A la Corne and Carlton, running north-westerly to Peace River.

A London cable says that the prospectus of a new land company to promote the colonization of lands in the North West has been issued. Shares were taken readily. The corporation has the option of purchasing from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company one million acres along the main line or branches. They contemplate also purchasing from the H. B. Co. and the Government. They will divide the land into farms of 160 to 640 acres each, will erect suitable buildings and let to tenants on easy terms, with a view to inducing settlement. Tenants will be offered the option of purchasing, on certain conditions.

The Nelson River Railway Company have filed a plan of location with the Government, and it has been approved by the Governor in Council. They intend proceeding with location surveys and construction next spring and summer.

The Manitoba Free Press says concerning the case of a squatter whose claim was sold to a speculator by the Syndicate, that it will be just as well for both Government and Company to understand that unless they refrain from anything further of this sort, and undo what they have done, they will speedily raise a storm about their ears that they cannot afford. Public opinion will not suffer a single bona fide settler to be disturbed, and the sooner both Government and Company understand this the better for all concerned.

Negotiations between the Government and the Syndicate concerning the location of an Atlantic port for the Canada Pacific Railway are now going on.

The property of the Pullman Car Company has been seized for violation of the customs laws.

BATTLEFORD, Dec. 22, 1881.

Mail for the West left Battleford last evening.

Col. Richardson and Col. Herchmer arrived from Edmonton this morning. They report having seen a party with carts and a wagon turning towards Williams' Indian Farm near Fort Pitt as they were leaving. They suppose it to be S. B. Lucas, D.L.S., and family bound for Edmonton.

Mail from the West expected hourly.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 15th December, 1881. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	34	15
Saturday,	43	15
Sunday,	42	22
Monday,	35	19
Tuesday,	47	26
Wednesday,	23	17
Thursday,	29	11

Weather for the most part cloudy to fair. Clear nights. Breezy. Highest wind occurred Monday, 19th inst., 15 miles an hour.

THE Indian Department has taken 2,000 pounds of beef for Victoria delivery, 1,700 for Edmonton, and about 2,000 for Peace Hills. As rats and chickens are plentiful and the weather mild the beef bill of the agency here will probably be light this winter.

FRAME timber for the new H. B. Co. steam-boat warehouse is being hauled in from Stony Plain.

LOCAL.

FLIES were seen in the woods one day last week.

THE clearing of the streets around Hardisty and Wood's block will be finished to-day.

PAUL TYANT started for Bow River last Monday with loads of barley and oats for the H. B. Co.

MR. J. NEWLANDS has sold the house he put up on the H. B. Co. property to Mr. J. Lake, who will finish it off.

PEE-YA-SIS, Indian chief of Lac la Biche, who was at Fort Saskatchewan on a trading expedition, left on Thursday for the Beaver Hills.

THE telegraph line went down between here and Battleford on Thursday night. A repairer was started on Friday to look up and repair the break.

AN error on the third page announces service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock. It should be half past six.

A FESTIVAL in connection with the Sabbath School will be held in the Methodist church on Thursday evening next. A Christmas tree will be the central attraction.

MR. J. SINCLAIR arrived from Victoria last night, and brings word that J. Inkster was expected there last night. There were about thirty flat sleds of freight in the party.

TIMBER SEIZURE.

Last Monday morning Mr. T. Anderson, timber agent, seized the timber used by Mr. W. Humberstone in the coal drift which he has been running for some time past, and the logs of a stable which he was building near the coal drift, and forbade him to use or remove any of either the coal or the timber, as he was trespassing on Mr. Donald McLeod's claim, on which he alone held a permit to cut. Humberstone was ordered to appear at the agent's office, which he did, and offered payment of the dues on the timber cut. This Mr. Anderson refused, and told him he had better settle with Mr. McLeod. Humberstone refused to do this, so a trial of the case is set for to-day at 11 a.m., in the H. B. Co. Court, before Mr. R. Hardisty and Capt. Gagnon, J.P.s., but whether the trial is to be for trespass on the Government or trespass on Donald McLeod we cannot say. This being the first seizure under the regulations, considerable interest is felt as to how the different parties in the case will come out.

It seems, in regard to the land, that some years ago, when the first claims were taken up here, that one of ten chains was taken, which now belongs to Mr. J. Sinclair, an adjoining one of ten chains was taken by Mr. E. McGillivray, of Victoria, and the next ten chains was taken by Mr. Donald McLeod. Mr. Sinclair's claim was built on and slightly improved, and Mr. McLeod built on and continuously resided on his ever since; but Mr. McGillivray, having determined to settle at Victoria, took no further steps with his claim. When he had renounced all rights to it, Messrs. Sinclair and McLeod agreed to divide it between them, which was accordingly done in so far as that a stake was driven. No improvements were done on it by either parties, but it was recognized on all sides to be theirs.

Last summer Humberstone put up a small house on it with a view to jumping the place, and has resided on it ever since and lays a claim to it. Since then both the original claimants have fenced and built in the vicinity of Humberstone's house, in order to nullify any right that he might have, he taking no steps to prevent them or to improve the claim himself beyond ploughing a few furrows along the front when he went on it first. Last fall he commenced a coal drift in the face of the river bank directly in front of his house, and it was in cutting the wood necessary for the drift that he committed the trespass.

After the time that Humberstone had com-

menced the coal drift an agreement was entered into between the different original settlers to have their claims surveyed, and by this survey the lines were so changed that the whole of the land claimed by Humberstone was thrown on Mr. McLeod's side of the line, and therefore forms part of his claim. However, as some of those who joined in the survey refuse to stand by it, it can scarcely be made binding on any.

If the court to-day can decide on whose claim the wood was cut—and thereby all such cases—it will not have existed in vain.

LATER—The magistrates decided this morning they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

THE supply of fish in Pigeon Lake is not likely to hold out longer than this year, the demand for them is so great. Whites, half breeds, and Indians from all directions, the Indian Department, the H. B. Co., and the R. C. Mission all go there for fish, and naturally they are becoming comparatively scarce. Most of the large lakes in this vicinity formerly teemed with whitefish, but they have become scarcer each year. Saddle Lake, which had the best and largest fish has been completely emptied of them, and in White Fish Lake and Lac Ste. Anne not one is caught now for every hundred that used to be. The principal reason why they were not exhausted from Pigeon Lake before was because the fish in that lake were of a smaller size and poorer quality, and were not so much in demand until other sources of supply were cut off.

NOTICE.—Persons found cutting wood on the Hudson's Bay Company's claims at Edmonton or St. Albert will be prosecuted according to law.

LOST. \$5 REWARD.—Black mare pony, one hind foot white and white star in face. Any person bringing this animal to T.S. Stebbing, at Hardisty & Fraser's mill will receive the above reward.

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MISSIONARY MEETING.

The annual meeting in aid of the Methodist missionary society was held in the Church here on Monday evening last. The attendance was not as large as the object of the meeting deserved. The anthem "I have set watchmen upon thy walls" was sung by the choir, after which the 744th hymn was sung by those assembled. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baird. Mr. R. Hardisty, having been voted to the chair, gave a short address detailing the principal points of the missionary work now being carried on throughout the world, and asking that those present should do what they could to help on the cause which was doing so much for the world at large. The people here had always given liberally and he hoped they would not be behind on the present occasion. Every one was interested in the progress of christianity and showing their interest by deeds would encourage those who sent the gospel into this country and would say to them more loudly than words "come over to Macedonia—or Edmonton—and help us."

The choir then sang the sacred chorus "On to Victory."

Rev. John McDougall, of Bow river, chairman of the Saskatchewan Methodist Missionary District, addressed the meeting at some length, giving illustrations of the progress of the work in this country, which had come under his observation during almost a lifetime of missionary labor. He showed that the influence of christian missionaries in the North-west had done a great deal towards not only christianizing but also civilizing the native tribes—christianity and civilization going hand in hand. He alluded to the practice of polygamy among the pagan Indians as producing a low standard of morals and contributing greatly to the state of moral degradation to which they rapidly fall when brought in contact with the coarser factors of civilization, and claimed that in bringing about the abolition of polygamy alone the christian churches had done more to civilize the Indian than all the efforts that had been put forth by the government.

The choir then gave the anthem "One thing have I desired of the Lord."

Mr. T. Anderson, timber agent, being called upon, said that although a stranger here and unprepared to give a speech, he was glad to be present and assist on such an occasion. He said that when those who, like himself had perhaps only a secondary interest, but still an interest in the missionary work saw face to face, as in the present instance, the men who had with their lives in their hands fearlessly proclaimed the gospel throughout this country and devoted their whole time and abilities to the work of christianizing and civilizing the older inhabitants of it, they could not help giving what they could afford to assist them in their work, while wishing it and them every success.

"Happy Land" was next sung by the choir.

Rev. Mr. Baird, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation here, was then called upon. He said that the subject of missions was one on which all denominations could unite. Missionary work in this country was new to him, as the church to which he belonged had turned the greater part of its efforts towards other and more distant lands, as the field here was fully occupied by the Methodist and English churches. He spoke of the success of the Presbyterian missions in Formosa, the New Hebrides and other places, and of the duty that every Christian owed to his fellow man. He showed that the natives here were not so utterly depraved as some supposed—making a special point of their well known honesty—and that a considerable part of their depravity was chargeable to the presence of the whites. He thought that those who were brought so close to them as the people of Edmonton were not freed of their obligations by giving money alone, but owed at least a day's work to the cause. They should go to the Indians around them personally, and kindly, by example and precept, try to lead them to the better life of Christianity; speaking to them, not necessarily in the Cree language, but in that higher, universal language—the language of love.

The choir sang "Buciah Land," after which subscriptions in aid of the missionary

work were taken up, which amounted to \$150.50.

Votes of thanks were given to the choir, the chairman and the speakers, the assembly sang the doxology, and the meeting was closed with the benediction.

After the close of the meeting those present were requested to remain a short time, when Mrs. W. Leslie Wood, on behalf of the choir, read a complimentary address to Mr. W. Henderson, and presented him with a watch and cap, valued at \$50, as a token of their regard, and in recognition of his services as leader of the choir for the past year.

Mr. Henderson expressed his appreciation of the kind feelings shown him, and the meeting then dispersed.

TAKE NOTICE.

"Any homestead claimant, who previous to the issue of the patent shall sell any of the timber on his claim or on the wood lot appertaining to his claim, to saw mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own private use, without having previously obtained permission so to do from the Minister of the Interior, shall be guilty of a trespass, and may be prosecuted therefor before a Justice of the Peace, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both; and further, such person shall forfeit his claim absolutely."

"If any person without authority cuts, or employs or induces any other person to cut or assist in cutting, any timber of any kind, on any Dominion lands wheresoever situate, or removes or carries away, or employs or induces, or assists any other person to remove or carry away any timber of any kind, so cut from any Dominion lands as aforesaid, he shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim or remuneration for cutting the same, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market; and when the timber has been removed out of the reach of the crown timber officers, or it is otherwise found impossible to seize the same, he shall, in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, forfeit a sum not exceeding three dollars for each tree, which, or any part of which he is proved to have cut or carried away; and such sums shall be recoverable with costs, at the suit and in the name of the Crown, in any court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty,—and in all such cases the burden of proof of his authority to cut and take the timber shall lie on the party charged, and the averment of the party seizing or prosecuting, that he is duly employed under the authority of this Act, shall be sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proves to the contrary."

The above paragraphs are not from a ukase of the Czar or an edict of the Sultan, as a casual observer would naturally suppose, but from the Dominion Lands Act of the Parliament of Canada for the year 1878, and at present in force in the North West Territories. The law that provides, as stated in the first paragraph, for the fine and imprisonment of a man for cutting and selling timber growing on his own claim, and for the fining only, as provided in the second paragraph, of a man who cuts and sells what belongs to the Government, is worthy of the source from whence it comes, while the rule "protecting" dry or dead wood, with which this country abounds, and which soon becomes useless through decay, we make bold to say is a specimen of sublime idiocy. It will be seen by these extracts that every man who has cut and sold a stick of wood during the last three years, is liable to fine or imprisonment, or both. This is the encouragement the Canadian Government gives the pioneers of civilization.

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TO ARRIVE.

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LOCAL.

BUILDING operations have apparently closed for the season.

FRESH pork is still 20 cents a pound, and beef ten to twelve cents.

LACK of snow has prevented the saw log men from starting operations yet.

CUST is not going to sell any of his grain this season. He will turn it all into flour.

EDMONTON assembly has suspended for the present. Last meeting on Thursday evening.

THE steam grist mill here has about two weeks grinding ahead, and the Sturgeon River mill is said to be full.

OWING to the illness of Rev. Canon Newton, rector of All Saints Church, no service will be held there to-morrow, Christmas Day.

R. McLELLAN arrived from Victoria yesterday with the balance of the private freight landed at Fort Pitt by the Lily on her last trip.

D. M. McDUGALL was obliged to suspend slaughtering operations this week, as the weather was not cold enough to freeze the beef.

SMITH's thresher has got through most of its work for the season. He finished threshing 900 bushels of grain for Mr. W. Borwick on Friday.

A good many timber permits have been taken out for cutting rails and house logs, mostly by parties in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton.

THERE is no sleighing in this vicinity just now, but plenty of snow is reported from Sturgeon River eastward towards Victoria and Saddle Lake.

MR. W. CALDER, in charge of the H. B. Co. post at Lac Ste Anne, arrived here on Thursday. He reports rather more snow in that district than here.

THE irrepressible Little Giant, contrary to expectation, is at it again. On Tuesday it and Cust's machine were both threshing at Mr. Juneau's on the Big Lake road.

MR. E. B. GLASS, Methodist mission teacher at Battle River Crossing, who was stationed here last winter, will hold service in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

REV. J. A. McLACHLAN, arrived here from Victoria on Saturday last, and held service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening. He left again for Victoria on Wednesday. Mrs. McLachlan accompanied him.

THE Riviere Qu'Barre settlers, Cust's home place at Big Lake, the Long Lake and Miner's Flat settlers, and those on the south side of the Saskatchewan both at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan are yet unthreshed, or else are threshing without the aid of machines.

THREE children died at St. Albert settlement on Monday last. One belonged to Samuel Cunningham, another to Eustace Larondele, and the third to Norbert Bellerose. The disease was similar to that prevalent here, but accompanied by a cough, similar to whooping cough.

J. G. OLIVER, Murdoch McLeod, J. R. Brandon, N. Carson, and W. J. Kilmer left for the East on Saturday last with horses and flat sleds. Oliver goes to Ingersoll, Ontario, McLeod to Gladstone, Manitoba, and Brandon, Carson and Kilmer, to Winnipeg. So far they have had splendid weather for their long trip.

THE following are the retail prices of some of the principal articles of trade here: Coal oil \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon, bacon 33 1-3 cents per pound, black tea 60 to 75 cents, sugar 30 to 33 1-3 cents, smoking tobacco \$1, chewing 75 cents to \$1, dried apples 25 to 30 cents, evaporated 30 to 33 1-3, and syrup \$2.75 to \$3.50 per gallon.

ALTHOUGH threshing is nearly over grain is still slow in coming in for sale. Farmers are apparently holding for still higher prices. Wheat may now be quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 for good samples for grinding, and \$3 to \$3.50 for seed; barley very scarce at \$1, with \$1.25 and \$1.50 asked; oats are almost out of market at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Potatoes are very scarce at \$1.25 to \$1.50, and some who have them are holding for \$2 in the spring. The above are the cash prices, cash and trade being on the same level this season.

MR. E. B. GLASS has received word that his examination papers, which were sent down to Victoria College, Ontario last spring for the May examination but were delayed too long on the road, have been reported upon favorably by the examiners, and that the degree of B. A. will be conferred upon him at the next examination, in May.

CATTLE and horses are still feeding out and doing well. This will give plenty of hay to put stock through the rest of the winter in good shape, let it be ever so severe. Had it not been for the mild weather a good many would have had to come down to straw before spring, as the supply of hay was short owing to wet weather during haying, by which a great deal was spoiled. The crop of straw, however was very large.

A sickness is prevalent here just now, supposed to be a mild form of mountain fever. Those suffering from it are principally persons who came in last summer. It is not severe enough generally to make the patient bed fast, but just enough to make him utterly miserable and useless. Intermittent pains in the head and bones with slight chills and fever are the symptoms. So far no cases have terminated fatally in this vicinity.

ON Monday evening last a meeting of the members of the Methodist congregation was held in Mr. M. McCauley's house to see what could be done to induce the Rev. J. A. McLachlan, of Victoria, to remove to Edmonton, until a minister could be supplied by the conference. Considerable discussion took place, but nothing definite was done, so the congregation here will be without a minister at least until next summer. It is now a year and a half since the last regular Methodist minister left here.

Formerly, and up to the present year, it was the practice to go from Edmonton to Bow River and Fort McLeod for supplies, as they were more plentiful and cheaper there, but now this condition of affairs is reversed. Goods are plentiful here, and owing to the appropriation by the United States Government of the Missouri steamers during high water last summer for the transport of Indians, they are scarce there, so Ed. McPherson intends to start to-day with an outfit for some point in that country. He will take cars.

THE able-bodied ones of the Battle River, Pigeon Lake and Peace Hills Indians are off to the Plains after buffalo, which are said to be in the neighborhood of the Hand Hills on the Red Deer River. Some of them went off six weeks ago and have not been heard of since, while others are going all the time, so that it is pretty certain they are getting at least enough to live on. It was reported they had sent in for the destitute ones of the bands, who were left at home, but this is not so, for they are still there, and in a destitute condition.

In regard to the demand of the Syndicate for the timber lands along the railroad through the northern part of Ontario the Globe says: "If the Syndicate really wish to keep independent North West railways from getting ties they must apply to the Ontario Government for that monopoly. And before applying they should get into a frame of mind which will enable them to bear crosses with patience."

The Syndicate has refused to pay municipal taxes in Emerson.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN the R. C. Cathedral of St. Albert on Christmas Eve, Saturday, the 24th inst., to begin at 11-30 o'clock p.m. A sermon to be delivered in the English language. A collection to be made in the cathedral by one of the Rev'd Sisters of Charity for the benefit of the hospital. Tables will be set from the hour of 7 o'clock, p.m., until the hour of Divine Service, at the price of \$1.00 per head, and again after Divine Service on the same condition. The returns of these meals to go to the aid of the hospital. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 24, 1881.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The scheme of assisted Irish emigration which was spoken of by the Canadian Government last winter seems to have been dropped, and the following, proposed by the Rev. Father Nugent, Catholic priest, of Liverpool, England, is likely to be substituted. He says:—

"Under clause 23 of the Irish land act the land commissioners have authority to lend to a corporation established for the purpose of aiding emigrants the sum of £200,000 at three per cent. interest, to be spent for first purpose. It is proposed to form such a corporation, with a capital of £200,000 besides the Government loan, and my object in coming here is to see whether the Canadian Government will not let us have land to the same value as the English Government gives us money. If we can obtain the land at the terms we desire, we propose to build houses and break land for the settlers. We shall then pay the passage of emigrants to Canada, where they will find the land broken, houses built, and everything ready for them to go to work and till the land. We will supply them with seed, implements, etc., and make provision for their support during the first year in Canada. There is no reason why the Canadian Government should not grant the assistance we ask to enable us to populate the North West with a good class of settlers. It is proposed that the corporation to be established shall be of a respectable and reliable character, and that its object shall not be so much to make money as to work for the elevation of the Irish people. If the British Government give £200,000 and the company raise £200,000 themselves, why should not the Canadian Government give an equal amount in land?"

As this scheme has the attractive feature of an immense land grab in it no doubt it will be looked on favorably by the Dominion Government. But why, if there are enough homesteads left, the Government should make a special grant of such lands to Irish settlers in their sole interest, is not clear. These lands are as free to Irish settlers now as to any others, then why should a special grant be made to them if the object was merely to settle the country. But if the present homestead law is not of a sufficiently liberal nature for Irish settlers then it is not for others, and should be altered, unless it is argued that those who need assistance are a more desirable class than those who do not. In any case it is not in the interests of the country that an immense number of turbulent paupers should be brought out and herded together on a certain patch of territory until land can be drawn for each and then when they are thoroughly disgusted, discouraged, and wishing to get away, as a majority of such a class certainly soon will be, that it should be bought from them at a nominal figure by the promoters of this charitable emigration scheme. If the British Government and this charitable company want to assist homeless and starving Irishmen to land

and plenty let them do so. The land is here for them and every one will wish them success. But when a special grant is asked it looks as if the interests of the promoters of the scheme were likely to be considered before those of the emigrants.

The timber law which is now being enforced here is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction. Settlers think it hard that when they have come so far to make their homes the Government should follow them, not with surveys and public works, but with fines and imprisonment for using the natural advantages of the country, the existence of which were the cause of their coming here. The abundance of timber and coal is what has chiefly attracted settlers to this part of the country, but if oppressive taxes and restrictions are placed upon their use, they cease to be of advantage to the settler, and he is obliged to look elsewhere for the advantages denied him in the North West. Surely settlers have had and will have enough to contend with for the next few years without it being necessary to lay any additional burdens upon them to keep their finances down to what the Government may consider a proper level.

The Huron Expositor says of the Governor-General, in regard to his recent visit to the North West, "Lord Lorne was only doing what it was his duty to do, and which he was well paid for doing." If it was the duty of Lord Lorne, who is only a temporary inhabitant of the Dominion, and who has little power to make or mar its future, let his information be ever so varied or exact, to personally inspect the North West, now much more is it the duty of those whose life interest is in the country, and who hold its destiny to a great extent in their hands, to inform themselves accurately on every point connected with it by actual inspection, when that is the only means by which reliable information can be obtained. At present they know it is large, for it is so marked on the map; they think it may be fertile, for it is so asserted by some enthusiasts; but it is a fact that none of the statesmen of Canada seem to realize the grand possibilities of the North West. It is true they make speeches alluding to "illimitable prairies," "homes for millions," "great wheat belt," etc., and speak so glibly their hearers suppose they are thoroughly posted in the matter, but judging by their legislation it is charitable to suppose that their mistakes are those of ignorance. The Mackenzie Government seemed to consider the North West a load to be carried, not a country to be developed. Every dollar spent in it was a dollar lost, and all that could be done was done to keep down the expenditures. Had the members of that Government travelled through the country they would surely have seen that a small outlay in the beginning would bring a large return in the end—that it would have paid to have been more liberal. The present Government seems to consider the territories as a vast grab bag for the benefit of its friends, and the settlers as gold pieces to be "sweated" as often the opportunity occurs or the needs of themselves or their friends require. No thought is given to what the consequences of any act may be—nothing but the present advantage gained. Were they to see the country for themselves they could not help placing a higher value upon it and the settlers in it.

It may interest people here to know that coal oil at Petrolia sells at 24 cents a gallon. Here it is over ten times that amount.

Mr. DOWVILLE, M.P., states that he bought no land in the North-West on his own account, but did so for others.

\$5 REWARD.

Lost, a bright bay horse, three years old last spring; crooked white streak down forehead; a few white hairs near the root of tail. Any person leaving the above animal at D. M. McDougal's will be paid the above reward.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please come and settle their accounts without further delay.

W. LENNEY,
Blacksmith.

Edmonton, Dec. 9th, 1881.

CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,600 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal.

R. McGINN, C. J. BRYDGES,
Agent, Edmonton. Commissioner.

FRANK OLIVER,

Main St.,

has on hand a good stock of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES
for sale at lowest prices.

Farm produce taken at cash prices.

WHERE TO GO

to get the best goods at the lowest prices is

BROWN & CURRIE'S.

We have the largest and most complete stock in the whole North-West, and have already established beyond a doubt the reputation for selling the cheapest and best goods, comprising

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

AND FANCY GOODS,

which were all purchased of the leading houses in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, and can now be sold at prices within reach of all. Our ready-made clothing is the best that can be produced. All selected specially by samples from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the line.

Call and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Grain taken in exchange or goods.

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